

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 47

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

VOTE OF SENATE BARS MR. SMITH PENDING INQUIRY

Illinois Senator-Designate Loses in First Contest by 48 to 33

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL POSSIBLE NEXT SESSION

Case Sent to Committee on Elections for New Investigation of Primary Campaign

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21 (AP)—In the absence of an official statement from Gov. Len Small, communication from the Attorney-General's office indicated that no effort would be made at the State capitol to force recognition of Frank L. Smith as appointee to the seat of the late William B. McKinley in the United States Senate.

"Illinois recognizes the authority of the Senate to sit in judgment on its own members," the communication said. "If the Governor's appointee is not wanted in the Senate the members of that body have a right to say so."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—By a vote of 48 to 33, the United States Senate in the case of Frank L. Smith (R.), Senator-designate of Illinois, ruled that an applicant for membership in its ranks must submit for scrutiny his qualifications for enrollment before he can appear at its bar and request the oath of office.

In making this decision in Mr. Smith's case, the Senate established new precedents. In the past it had decided many times similarly, but many other times to the contrary. According to the records produced during the two days' debate on Mr. Smith's case, between the years of 1849 and 1902, there were 24 instances where contested applicants were allowed to take their seats before the charges against them were examined and 18 occasions where the Senate directed that the oath of office be refused pending investigation.

It was a characteristic of the extended debate on the Smith case—at times one that developed much amusement—that not one example or precedent was cited on either side, that was not promptly controverted by cases in point exactly to the contrary.

Balancing of Precedents

This balancing of precedents and illustrations applied not only to the historic past. A number of senators found themselves on both sides of the issue, as, for instance, James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Illinois, who, in committee, had urged Mr. Smith not to accept the appointment on the ground that he would not be seated, and who explained his vote of some years previous in another case when he voted in favor of sending the applicant's credentials to a committee for investigation, before he was sworn into office, declared that he had been in the wrong before and was now of the conviction that an applicant had the right to his seat at once and before any action could be instituted against him.

The question of Mr. Smith's right to the seat, to which he was appointed by Gov. Len Small of Illinois, to fill a vacancy caused by the passing on of William B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois, is yet to be decided. The matter, according to the resolution offered by James Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, which the Senate adopted is now placed in the hands of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. This committee will consider Mr. Smith's qualifications and report to the Senate "at the earliest possible moment" whether in its judgment Mr. Smith should or should not be seated. The Senate will vote on this report, seating him or rejecting him as the majority see fit.

Majority Vote Necessary

But with this very vital difference, had Mr. Smith been seated, to have

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ARBITRATION MOVE WINS ONE STEP IN SENATE

Robinson Resolution Gains Approval of Foreign Relations Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Robinson resolution recommending arbitration of the oil dispute with Mexico was approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 13 to 3.

The resolution merely would express the opinion of the Senate and would in no way be binding on the Administration.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has disclosed that he is studying the possibilities of arbitration and President Calles of Mexico has accepted "in principle" that method of adjusting the present difficulties, but no official step to set up arbitration machinery in motion has yet been taken.

Approval of the resolution was voted after the committee at a long session made some changes in phraseology. Early action on it by the Senate is expected.

More Resolutions

While the committee was meeting, two more resolutions dealing with the Administration's Latin-American policy were referred to from the Senate floor. One by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, would request President Coolidge not to intervene in Mexico during the summer recess of Congress, but to call a special session if he thought action necessary.

The other, by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, would provide for a committee investigation of published reports that the State Department had sought to spread propaganda damaging to friendly relations between the United States and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—While neither country has as yet approached the other officially on the subject of arbitration, the prospects of that method being adopted in an attempt to settle the American-Mexican oil and land law controversy at least have advanced a step with the announcement by the Mexican Foreign Office that the Calles Government accepts arbitration "in principle."

A position in the steward's office at the Hotel Vendome then presented itself and Mr. Cushing accepted, working there for four years. Gen. Charles A. Greenleaf, proprietor of the Vendome Hotel, promoted Mr. Cushing to the hotel office. Later he was appointed assistant manager of the hotel.

In 1898, Mr. Cushing accepted a position as office manager for Hiram W. Ricker's Long Sands House.

During the winter, he acted as assistant manager of the New York hotel. The following year, Mr. Cushing became general steward of the Ricker hotel interests, and served in that position until 1911.

In 1911, Mr. Cushing accepted a position as office manager for Hiram W. Ricker's Long Sands House.

Having become treasurer of the Lake Spofford Club properties, a summer resort club in New Hampshire, Mr. Cushing in 1911 settled there as active manager for 13 years. During this period of his career, he spent the winters in the management of such well-known hotels as the Raymond at Pasadena, Calif., later managing the Green in the same city.

He also had managed the United Fruit Company's Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio, Jamaica; the Halcyon at Miami, and other large hotels in Florida.

Mr. Cushing emphasized the value of his associations with Hiram W. Ricker in Maine. "It was under Mr. Ricker," he said, "that I learned some of the most valuable lessons of my life. In those early years of my work, I was taught the meaning of hospitality, courtesy and service in their relation to success in hotel operation."

Early Attention Expected

It was regarded as likely that some early attention would be given officially to the latest Mexican developments. Observers saw in the regular Friday Cabinet meeting an opportunity for Mr. Kellogg to talk over with President Coolidge with whom he conferred before making his statement on arbitration—any steps he may desire to take in the light of the latest turn of events.

When asked when the Hotel Statler will open, Mr. Statler said that no decision has been made. He added that the work is progressing satisfactorily and that equipment and furnishings are being installed, and that he hopes to be able to fix the opening date in the near future.

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ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES BEING MADE

Four Embassies Are Affected by New Appointments

By Wireless

ROME, Jan. 21—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that important changes in the Italian diplomatic service are shortly to be made affecting the embassies of London, Paris and Madrid. The new Italian Ambassador to London will be Antonio Chiaromonte Bordonaro, formerly Minister at Prague and Vienna, who at present holds the post of Secretary-General at the Foreign Office. The Monitor representative further learns that the diplomatic posts will be filled exclusively by members of the diplomatic corps in spite of the active press campaign urging the Duce to create an exclusively Fascist diplomatic service.

Consequently, however, will be filled by Fascists, and the Premier has appointed four well-known Fascists, including two members of Parliament, as consul general at Marseilles, Jerusalem, Barcelona and Hamburg.

DEAL CONCERNING LOANS ASKED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to enable war veterans to obtain loans direct from the Government on their bonus certificates by applying to postmasters has been introduced by Jacob C. (D.) Representative from New York.

Sharp Warning Given Wets at W. C. T. U. Victory Feast

Drinkers Must Prepare for a "Fight to a Finish" With Us, Says Miss Anna A. Gordon

"Prohibition has strengthened the moral, physical, financial and spiritual fiber of our national life and brought countless benefits to thousands upon thousands of individuals," declared Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the victory banquet given by the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Olympia Plaza Hotel this afternoon in celebration of the seventh anniversary of national prohibition.

Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, in charge of prohibition; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army.

Both will be present at the second session of the two-day joint conference of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston at the State House, by Edwin W. Geillard, special investigator of the New York Public Library, whose subject was "Criminal Use of Libraries."

This system was placed in effect in New York when the annual loss of books through theft, carelessness in returning them and difficulties in keeping track of them had risen to a prohibitive amount, he said. Much of this waste was caused by the loss of cards, which aggregated 60,000 a year, he added, resulting in their use by persons who found them and retained the books after obtaining them on someone else's card.

New York Losses Cut

Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Church gave a review of the book by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, entitled "Prohibition at Its Worst," and Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, director of scientific temperance and scientific temperance investigation of the World and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, declared slanderous and false statements to the effect that the young people of today are addicted to drinking alcoholic beverages.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of Boston University told of the "Want to Know" committee of citizens recently organized by Miss Laura A. Jones, vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian

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Whaling Documents Show Crew Fared Slim

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Jan. 21

WHALERS' wages, when figured on the basis of net receipts at the end of a voyage, occasionally amounted to absolutely nothing, reports Elmo P. Hohman, professor of economics at Northwestern University, who has delved into original documents on the whaling industry of New England.

It was not uncommon, Professor Hohman stated, for a seaman, returning home after three years out, to owe the owners of the vessel money. Members of the crew were paid in percentage of the ship's earnings for the voyage. Deductions for clothes and other modern expenses charged against him, sometimes caused the sum to dwindle to nothing but a debt.

Five-Point Plan for Education

Proper Use of Newspaper in Character Training Is Conference Topic

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21 (AP)—Efforts to register 5000 teachers in the United States to aid in carrying out a "five-point plan" of classroom research, were outlined to the Character Education Conference here by Dr. Milton Fairchild, chairman of the Character Education Institution, Washington, D. C.

The points of the plan are classroom co-operation, children's morality code, character projects, motive and personal influence on part of the teacher, character chart and school record.

"If you are going to do education research work, you must use the schoolroom, which means the co-operation of the teacher," Dr. Fairchild said. Character education is the most difficult of all fields in educational work, he said. He asserted that through moral education only can war be abolished. This, too, will also bring about a decrease in crime among children and youth, he said.

Needs of Better Parents

Mrs. George R. Fearing thanked the libraries of the State for their help in sending old and discarded books to the Merchants Marine Library Association and appealed for more this year. Others who spoke included George Winthrop Lee, Boston; George H. Evans, Somerville; T. Franklin Currier and Walter E. Briggs, both of Harvard College, Cambridge, discussing the classification of periodicals and unification of miscellaneous matter.

Thanks for Old Books

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, presided at today's session. At night the 500 delegates to the meeting dined at the new University Club, where Prof. William Stearns Davis of the University of Minnesota spoke on "The New Light on the Outbreak of War."

"How revenue from cities and towns of the State is expended was told at the sessions," he said. It was shown that the largest single item goes for the school system, including 3000 school buildings and approximately 27,000 teachers throughout the Commonwealth, for which 28.62 per cent of the total revenue of the State is expended.

Recipient's Right to Publish Shaw Letters May Go to Court

British Playwright Claims Power to Veto Printing of Correspondence With American

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Whether the right to publish the contents of a letter belongs to the writer or to the recipient is the point at issue in a controversy between George Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, and Will A. Page, Broadway theatrical man.

Mr. Abbot thought that a desirable movement would be development of character of the advertiser that he might manifest a preference for circulation based on honest, decent gathering and comment, rather than on sensationalism. In summing up he said:

"I think that, intelligently read, the American newspaper is equipped for the building of character, and that the more intelligent readers make their needs known to the publishers the better and higher this equipment will become."

Added Revenue Seen in Low Postal Rate

of the Cantonese or Nationalist Government since the coolie mobs swept over it early this month. American and British warships lie in the Yangtze, opposite Hankow, ready to assist their nationals if necessary.

While there had been no signs of disturbances, strikes or anti-foreign feeling in Peking, the authorities here took precautions against possible developments of that nature.

American officials warned their nationals to be on the lookout for trouble and announced they would hoist a blue flag below the American colors over the American legation if signs of trouble appeared. In the night time they will flash six red lights from the top of the building as a danger signal.

Orders were issued whereby Americans will be concentrated at three given points and escorted to the legation in case of emergency.

Chinese officials posted double patrols with fixed bayonets outside many foreign residences and picked patrols are watching the streets day and night. They have orders to ruthlessly suppress disturbances.

France Takes Precautions

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—France has taken all the measures necessary to protect French citizens and interests in China, the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, informed his colleagues at today's Council of Ministers.

Missionaries Reach Manila

MANILA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Sixty-five American missionaries, refugees from Foochow, arrived here today aboard the United States destroyer Pillsbury with stories of the anti-foreign manifestations in Foochow which resulted in attacks against American and British women.

The refugee party was made up of 31 women, 31 children and three men from the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational missions of Foochow. The majority are Methodists.

Radicals Insistent

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21 (AP)—A dispatch from Hankow dated Wednesday night said 27 American missionaries were leaving Chunking, Szechuan Province, for Hankow today. Twenty-five other missionaries arrived there from the interior yesterday.

The message said it was believed in Chinese circles that Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, had seen the danger in the situation caused by the continued anti-foreign agitation but that he was helpless against the radical members of the Kuomintang Party, which is backing the Cantonese Government. The Radicals were said to be insisting on continued violent measures against foreigners despite Chen's attempts to obtain revision of China's present treaties through diplomatic channels.

Marines to Sail Soon

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—It is understood that the battalion of Marines which has been given orders to proceed to Shanghai as part of the British military preparations to meet emergencies in the Far East will sail early next week.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "What Is Socialism?" by Miss Margaret Bondfield of England, 8:30 p.m., auspices of Women's City Club, 7-15 Minstrel show, Elk's Club, 8:15. Robert Burns anniversary observance, Robert Burns Club, Mechanics Building, 8.

Export round table meeting, New University Club, dinner, 8:30.

B. F. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8. Colonial—"Bunny," 8:30. Coley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30. Paul—"Michael Strogoff," 2:15. Plymouth—"Lonesome," 8:15. St. James—"Silence," 8:15. Tivoli—"Old Ironsides" (film), 2:15, 8:15. Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission through the galleries. Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Sunday talks at 3:30 p.m.—Admission free; Monet and Renoir, 50 cents. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Monet, from 1 to 4 p.m. Admission free.

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Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions available in advance, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.25; single copies, 25 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

Leo and Charles BARBER SHOP

Special attention given to ladies. 140 Mass Ave. Tel. Back Bay 7117. Near Fenway Theatre, Boston, Mass.

EADIE'S

46 GAINSBORO STREET, BOSTON. Groceries and Provisions. Telephones Kenmore 4255-6. Our Own Delicious Home Made CANDIES, \$1.50. Mail Orders Filled. Also for Sale at 12 Prince St., Needham, Mass.

GARO'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Artistic, Individual. Expert care given the hair and nails. 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Room 204, Opp. Keith-Albee Theatre. Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Tel. Ken. 0492.

Norfolk Hosiery Co.

A new number, silk to the welt, 15 colors. Regularly \$1.65. \$1.49. Open evenings. Mail Orders Filled. Little Bldg. Arcade, Boston. 142 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. (HERDEN'S)

Make Cars Alike as Two Pins Was Henry Ford's Early Goal

Turn Them Out Like Pins or Matches He Told Early Partner, and Cheapness Will Undersell Others—Court Hears the Story

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (AP)—To turn out automobiles "one like the other, as pins coming from a pin factory, or matches from a match factory," was the idea of Henry Ford shortly before he established his first plant in 1903.

This was the testimony of John W. Anderson, former partner of Mr. Ford at the tax appeal hearing here in which former minority stockholders of the Ford Company are opposing an additional levy of more than \$20,000,000 against their 1919 incomes, enhanced by the sale of their holdings to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Anderson, with Horace H. Rackham, drew the original incorporation papers of the Ford Motor Company and invested \$6000 in it. The Government now wants \$1,435,326.35 additional income taxes on the profits he made on the sale of his stock to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Anderson's testimony was designed by appellants' counsel to support their contention that greatly increased production and profits could be foreseen long before March 1, 1913, and that the stock of the company therefore was worth at least \$489.34 a share as of that date. This figure formed the basis of income tax payments by the appellants. The Government contends the figure should have been less than \$4000 a share.

When Henry Ford, drew the parallel between pins and automobiles, Mr. Anderson said, "I remarked, 'That's all right with pins, but with automobiles their manufacture is complicated.'

"Mr. Ford said, 'The principle is just the same; all we need is the floor space.'

At that time the plant had 250 square feet of floor space.

"Thinking of the myriad of pins," Mr. Anderson continued, "I said to Mr. Ford, 'How would you sell so many automobiles; where would you find a market for them?'

"Mr. Ford said, 'The people will buy them. When you make automobiles in quantities you will make them cheaper and will find more people with sufficient money to buy them at lower prices. Of course, you must make them simple with not too many parts.'

The necessity for skilled labor at Ford Motor Company plants has been eliminated with the substitution of modern machinery, in the opinion of Fy Leon Faurote, author of a number of engineering works.

Testifying for the defense in the Government's tax suit against former stockholders of the Ford Company, the writer set the valuation of the stock as of 1913 at \$12,000 a share. One reason for such a high valuation, the witness said, was that

the company had never been troubled with labor problems.

The assistance of skilled labor was not required in 1913, nor is it required today, he declared.

Mr. Faurote was the fifth prominent automotive figure to set a 1913 valuation of the stock at \$12,000 or more. The others were Charles D. Hastings, president of the Hupp Motor Company; Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Company; Frederick Haynes, an official of the Dodge Brothers Motor Company, and Harry M. Jewett, former president of the Paige-Detroit Motor Company.

The Government contends the 1913 valuation should have been only \$3,547.84 a share, and seeks to recover \$30,000,000 it claims was lost in income taxes on profits accruing from the sale of the stock, by reason of a previous high valuation.

The 1919 valuation of Ford Company stock as of 1913 was twice checked and approved by T. G. Thurston when, as an employee of the Treasury Department, he reviewed assessments, he testified.

VOTE OF SENATE BARS MR. SMITH

(Continued from Page 1)

united he would have required a two-thirds vote of the Senate, always a cumbersome advantage. As the matter now stands he has still to be seated, and on that issue only a majority vote is necessary.

This places the burden upon Mr. Smith and confronts him with a contest, in which the vote just taken on the issue of sending his credentials to a committee before he was seated indicates that he faces a losing fight. There were Senators among those who voted for his immediate seating who frankly declared in the debate that they were opposed to his continuance in office as a Senator and would vote to exclude him were he seated.

The issue of procedure—which was the sole subject of discussion during the two days of strenuous debate, although the charges of campaign "slush fund" were brought up on a number of occasions by speakers—revolved about the question of whether Mr. Smith would be required to face only a majority to be rejected or if the opposition to him would be compelled to muster a two-thirds vote to expel him.

Many Senators Entered Debate

The two major resolutions offered in the controversy proposed these two possible results. Even the resolution offered by Charles S. Denen (R.), Senator from Illinois, who led the contest for Mr. Smith on the Senate floor, directed that after seating his case should be sent to a committee for inquiry. It was agreed on both sides that Mr. Smith had some matters to explain. The issue was whether with circumstances this would be sufficient cause for expel.

The contest against Mr. Smith was made by the Democratic leaders of the Senate backed by their party vote with four exceptions. It was Republican votes, however, both regular and insurgent, which rejected Mr. Smith. The debate ran uninterrupted through two days' sessions. Over two score of senators participated.

Wide interest was aroused in the capital over the contest, as it was considered the opening phase of a struggle that will involve Mr. Smith's effort to obtain admittance for the term to which he was elected, beginning March 4, 1927, and the case of

Events Tomorrow

Foreign Policy Association luncheon, Cornhill, 12:15. The Hebrew Renaissance in Palestine, by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, Twentieth Century Club, 8:15. Samuel Colman, Gutting, Brooklyn Bird Club, Winchendon Reservoirs and Middlesex Fells, North Shore, 8:15. Art exhibition, St. George's Club, 8:15. Painting by John Lavelle, Harry Sutton Jr. and Stanley Woodward. Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, daily 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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Events Tomorrow

Foreign Policy Association luncheon, Cornhill, 12:15. The Hebrew Renaissance in Palestine, by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt

JANE ADDAMS' WORK HONORED

Chicago Social Worker Is Described as "Nation's Most Useful Citizen"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The kindness and good will which led Jane Addams to found Hull House, the mother of social settlements, and later carry on an international campaign for peace, were honored here at a banquet of more than 1100 of her fellow citizens. It was a spontaneous testimonial, made without particular occasion. Places were sold out two weeks before and in all requests for about 5000 tickets were received.

"I bring a tribute of love to America's most useful citizen," said William Allen White of Emporia, Kan. After an evening of similar tributes, Miss Addams rose to protest that she had been a "humble occasion for the barrage of speakers' will," sent forth from the speakers' table.

A telegram from President Coolidge evaluated her work as an "inspiration to well being all over the country." Similar messages were read from national organizations and leading citizens of other nations.

Sounding a keynote, Henry P. Chandler, chairman of the citizens committee which arranged the dinner, said:

"We bring more than a personal greeting. We pay homage to those qualities of understanding, tolerance and unselfishness which Jane Addams has exemplified in such a great degree. We express our faith that in those qualities are the solvents of the difficulties that divide men and women."

Miss Addams' work was summarized by Mrs. Joseph T. Boardman, whose address was read. Referring to Hull House, which Miss Addams established in 1889, she said:

"She founded the largest settlement in the world. She knows the details of the 13 units even to the pictures that are hung on the walls. She knows the 10,000 people who

Aviation Growth in Mexico Is Indicated in Two Bills

Chamber Has for Consideration Two Projects Involving Civil and Military Flying

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—"Every Mexican an air pilot" apparently is the keynote of the civil and military campaigns now progressing at a high rate, with a view to providing this country with an efficient air force.

While on the one hand the Mexican Government is undoubtedly manifesting great interest in aviation, on the other hand, among the Mexican people, themselves the subject is holding much attention. Thus, recently two almost simultaneous announcements, independent of each other, were made, the one concerning the establishment of a new school of military aviation, the other pleading for a school of civil aviation.

The military school of aviation, which has been given President Cárdenas' official smile, will shortly be opened by the Ministry of War and Marine, and will be known as the Military School of Aeronautical Application and Impulsion of Aviation. It will be located on the Government's aviation field at Bañuelas.

Two Distinct Branches

Two distinct branches of the air service will be included in the school's curriculum. First, the training of air pilots, and second, the training of aeronautical observers. The two courses will be independent of one another. The training for the first will extend over a period of nine months, and for the second, of one year.

The first course, it is pointed out, will serve merely to take over the activities of the military aviation school now in existence, except that the new school will be possessed of more equipment and better facilities. Of such importance does the Government hold the development of a strong air force that no limit will be placed on the number of persons desirous of entering the course for training as pilots.

Cadets simply will be required to have passed through the vocational schools of the military school and shall have attained the rank of second Lieutenant or higher. The course for observers will be limited to 75 students.

Only students exhibiting marked ability to continue into actual flying will be permitted to go beyond the preliminary courses in the theoretical work. The faculty of the new school will be drawn from members of the present Mexican Air Force and chiefs in the Mexican army.

Civil Aviation to Fare

The possibility of the establishment of a civil aviation school is seen in the recent introduction of a bill for that purpose in the Chamber of Deputies. It is indicated that it will be passed, as it is said to meet with the approval both of

enter its doors each week and she welcomes with the same graciousness the distinguished foreign visitor to Chicago and the mother with a shawl over her head. She has an enduring reward in the man she has made self-respecting, the women she has cheered and the little children who rise to call her blessed.

William Allen White surveyed the four decades of Miss Addams' leadership.

"Miss Addams has fulfilled the liberal 'mission,'" he said. "It has been her to prove that life moves forward in obedience to the mandates of faith, hope, and love. We have faith in her vision and loving gratitude for her life."

LLOYD GEORGE'S OPPONENTS ACTIVE

Adversaries Organize to Watch Developments

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Lloyd George's opponents in the Liberal Party are not taking their defeat lying down. They have decided to link themselves together under Viscount Grey, with Vivian Phillips as organizer, to watch developments. Mr. Lloyd George's claim that his fund is "personal" is described by Mr. Phillips today as "unprecedented in British politics."

After the next general elections, says Mr. Phillips, Mr. Lloyd George will have "about £1,500,000."

Another complaint, as stated by the Westminster Gazette (Liberal organ), is that, "Mr. Lloyd George has made no secret of his desire that the Liberals should be the balancing force in the next Parliament and that under the present arrangement he would be able, after the next general election, to swing the Liberals in whatever direction he pleased or else cut off their supplies," a situation which the Morning Post (Conservative organ) paraphrases with the statement that the Liberals are "sold, so to speak, on the hoof to Mr. Lloyd George."

There is to be, however, in the Liberal Party for the present, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, no active rival organization to that which Mr. Lloyd George has set up.

ROGER TREWICK

"Smiling" Engineer Pensioned After 57-Year-Clear Record

Roger Trewick, Honored by Officials and Associates of Southern Pacific, Says "Thanks" and Smiles—Spread Good Cheer "All Along the Line"

By Wireless

From

London

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How to Cook on the Open Trail Presents Problem to Trampers

Conference on New England Mountain Paths at Appalachian Club Also Takes Up Matter of Heating Huts—How "Hiking" Has Grown

Transformation of western Massachusetts and neighborhoods dominated by the White Mountains in New Hampshire and the Green Mountains in Vermont from wilderness to a country criss-crossed by a vast network of artificially made trails inspiring to the most sporting adventures of year round trampers, was remarked today at the headquarters of the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, when members of constituent organizations gathered for the first sessions of the two-day New England Trail Conference.

A paper on the further establishment of outdoor fireplaces on public reservations, contributed by Walter Prichard Eaton, was read in his absence by the secretary of the conference, Arthur C. Comey of Cambridge.

A few years ago mountainous New England was only moderately accessible to the tramp, by means of a few superficial trails. Tramping was a sport limited practically to the summer months. The Appalachian Club and associated organizations have made tramping a year-round sport. Huts have been built at strategic points and are maintained throughout the year manned by competent guides and available as hostels for those who find tramping in winter equalling if not surpassing summer tours.

Cooking on the Trail

The problem of cooking on the trail has been one of the utmost importance. Necessarily the huts are of only moderate size in most in-

stances. A fireplace adequate for heat and to provide space for cooking as well, has presented a problem not easily solved. Outdoor fireplaces lead nothing to the hut in the way of warmth, but they take the problem of cooking out into the open air and dispose of it neatly and conveniently.

Fireplaces built in stone walls or with a sound stone foundation and walling, sometimes are hard under construction when ordinary care is used. Outdoor fireplaces, according to Mr. Eaton, are going to be a factor in developing the art of tramping because trampers who would ordinarily go out on the trail for a few months will go for a day, or two, or three days, if they are given assurance by the mountain clubs that facilities for preparing meals can be conveniently and frequently found.

Not only are the practicalities well served by the addition to camping equipment of outdoor fireplaces but it is pointed out that the possibilities for the pictorial and imaginative furnished by a stone fireplace set against the great backdrop of a mountainside with, perchance, the tinkle of a mountain brook near by, are not inconsiderable.

The problem of getting landowners to agree to the cutting through of trails has been satisfactorily solved because the trampers have agreed that trail cutters, who would keep the trails on ridges as much as possible, and avoiding thickly-settled places and cultivated land would be

of assistance in keeping a check on trespassing yet would bring folk into the country.

Ample Co-operation Given

Many farm owners and a large water power company have cooperated in the trail making. The Field and Forest Club has opened up sections where the best of snow-shoeing is to be had, and it remained for the tramping enthusiasts to find a way to provide means for trampers to feed themselves once out on the trail in order to cap the development of tramping as a 12 months' sports opportunity.

This evening at the Boston Architectural Club the annual conference dinner will take place, and Benton McKay, Walter Collins O'Kane and Marion H. Buck will discuss the philosophy of "Through Trails" and Scouting Interest in Trails. Irving D. Appley will discuss a 250-mile hike taken in 1½ days.

Tomorrow morning progress will be reported on the trail system development in New England with the high-alpine construction of the provisionally named trail as illuminated by experience on the 18-mile Wachusett-Watatic Link, the discussion led by Allen Chamberlain, to be anticipated by a report from Frank H. Sprague of the Field and Forest Club. Harland Sisk will discuss the specific uses of trail tools, and the discussion will be opened by Roger T. Twitchell of the Chocorus Mountain Club.

ELECTION CANARD BILL WITHDRAWN

Seeks to Prevent Unfair Campaign Charges

The Legislative Committee on Election Laws today made the adverse report of "Leave to withdraw" on the petition of Clarence S. Luitwieler, Representative from Newton, for a law to protect candidates from irresponsible charges against their character within the closing days of a campaign. The report followed a hearing in which Mr. Luitwieler and Thomas N. Ashton, Representative of Fall River, appeared for the bill and were questioned by the committee.

Members of the committee said in connection with their report that they had considered the petition contained a notorious purpose but as drafted it would not allow other abuses to creep in and would have failed to apply in primaries. Necessary amendments could not be made because they would have gone outside the scope of the petition.

Explaining the need for such legislation, Mr. Luitwieler said that candidates frequently are defeated on "eleventh-hour canards which usually have very little basis in fact." His petition proposed that no one should circulate attacks upon a candidate or conduct of a candidate unless the charges had been served upon the candidate at least 18 days before the election.

COURSE OFFERED ON FOREIGN TRADE

Another step in the building up of an experienced personnel from which exporters and manufacturers can draw representatives to locate in foreign countries with the view of developing and expanding foreign trade, as urged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, is announced today.

Training of clerks and junior executives in the fundamentals of foreign sales documentation and market analyses, which was recommended at the fourth annual New England Foreign Trade Conference last May, and later adopted by the New England Export Club and Boston University, is to be extended to the State University Extension classes.

The new course offered is to be under the supervision of the foreign trade division of the Boston Chamber and is to consist of 15 lectures, one night a week, supervised by Donald E. Wilbur, secretary of the New England Export Club. Mr. Wilbur is to bring to the lectures various persons who have had experience in the specified lines and who will endeavor to equip the students at the classes, with basic knowledge of the sources of the information.

Business men who have clerks whom they feel could profit by such information and courses, are urged by the Boston Chamber to recommend to these employees this course, for which only a nominal charge is to be made.

The first meeting is to be at Room 106, State House, Jan. 24 at 8 p. m.

DOUBLEHEADER ON AT ARENA TONIGHT

Two fine hockey contests are offered by the new Boston Arena tonight with the Shamrocks of Ottawa meeting the strong new University Club, assisted in the defense by the doughty and Massachusetts Institute of Technology facing Boston College in the other half.

The Shamrocks come here with a fine reputation. Much of their coaching has been done by players on the team, and, incidentally, it is from the Ottawa City League and nearby districts that many of the Ottawa Senators came. The Shamrocks hope to triumph in the City League and enter competition for the Stanley Cup.

For those having a taste for seeing, in the same and suitable perspective afforded by the motion picture screen, animals whose habits and characteristics in their native surroundings are unknown in the United States, there were views of water buffalo, tigers, hippopotamus, and the like, all screened with a skillful preservation of their natural surroundings.

For those who preferred to see what a race of pygmies could look like were interesting and informative pictures of their domestic and tribal life. Prince William's lecture was filled with humorous comment.

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CHILD WELFARE OFFICIAL RESIGNS

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21 (Special)—Charles E. Dow, for more than five years Commissioner of Child Welfare for Connecticut, has resigned. He will leave early next month for St. Paul, Minn., to take charge of the Minnesota Children's Home Society. Miss Mary E. Dugan, deputy commissioner, will be acting commissioner pending the appointment of Mr. Dow's successor.

Mr. Dow, a native of Waterville, Me., is a graduate of Colby College and of the Boston University Law School. Following his graduation from the latter institution, he practiced law in Boston for a number of years. Later he did volunteer social work in Boston.

RUSSIAN CONCERT GIVEN

A concert was given in Jordan Hall last evening under the auspices of the Russian Club of Boston. Olga Avierino, soprano; Paul Fedorovsky, violinist; Marie Callow, harpist; and Leon Vartanian, pianist. It was arranged for the benefit of the home for homeless Russian boys in St. Cloud, France. Russian folk music and dances brought numerous encores.

SALE OF HOOKED RUGS

Mrs. Winfield Smith is chairman of a committee which is holding an exhibition and sale of hooked rugs, made by women of the South End House at Jay's in Temple Place where space has been donated on the third floor. The sale will continue through next Wednesday. Other members of the committee are Miss Mary Wheelwright, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Miss Lucy Cabot, Miss Louise Jackson and Miss Esther Barrows.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS LIGHT
Central Illinois Light preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net income of \$554,464, after charges and depreciation, compared with \$517,802 in 1925.

PADLOCK LAW IN APPLIED

OLYMPIA, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Acting under orders of the Federal Court in Boston, J. Walter Howers, chief federal agent, and Edward J. Leyden, United States deputy marshal, affixed a padlock late yesterday to the premises at 509 Main Street owned by John P. Dowling, former proprietor of a saloon.

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY
Indiana Limestone Company for the year ended Nov. 30, 1926, shows a net profit of \$883,517 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equal to after preferred dividends. Total paid out in share on 1,000,000 no-par common shares.

JEWISH DINNER PLANNED

The United Jewish Campaign will hold a community dinner on Sunday evening, Feb. 6, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Arrangements for the dinner are under the supervision of Rabbi Raphael V. Landau, director of the Union Orthodox Jewish Congregation.

Temporarily, at least, George von

Lev Meyer of Hamilton, Republican state committeeman from that district and this week elected treasurer of the state committee, is also a member of the Democratic State Committee from that district, and

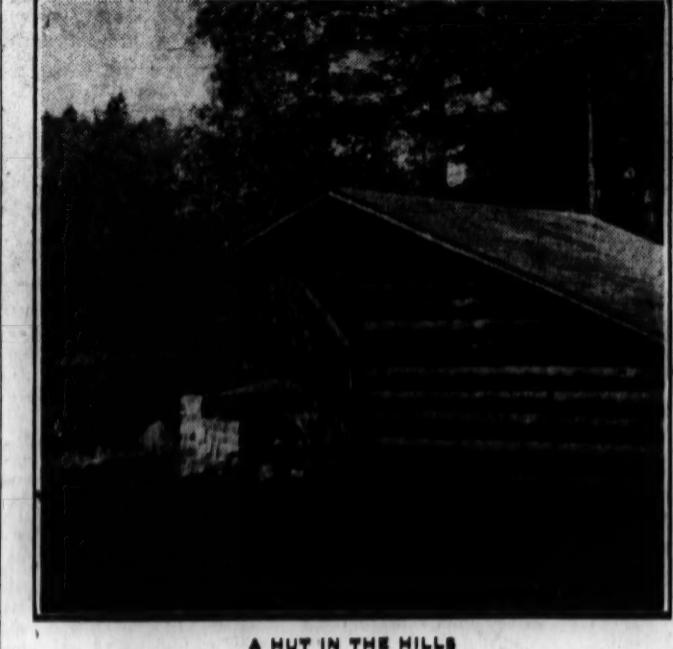
yesterday received a congratulatory

letter from Charles H. McGuire, Democratic state chairman.

Mr. Meyer's withdrawal from the Democratic State Committee is momentarily expected.

This dual election as state committeeman from that Essex district

Sizzling Bacon and the Trail Ahead



A HUT IN THE HILLS
Shelter After a Long Tramp; a Fire to Warm One and to Cook a Meal, a Place to Lie Down Before Resuming the Journey Through the Woods.

letter from Charles H. McGuire, Democratic state chairman.

Mr. Meyer's withdrawal from the Democratic State Committee is momentarily expected.

This dual election as state committeeman from that Essex district for both parties was made possible through the present primary law in Massachusetts which permits voters to write in the name of any person on the ballot for any office in the blank lines printed for such a purpose under each official position to be filled.

One voter in Hamilton wrote in Mr. Meyer's name on the blank lines for state committeeman of the Democratic Party. No other received so many votes, hence his election.

SHARP WARNING IS GIVEN WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

TEMPERANCE UNION. The members of this committee are making it their business to find out what is needed for the more effective enforcement of prohibition and to see that it is supplied as far as may be possible.

Miss Gordon spoke of prohibition as the "precious child of the United States" and declared: "We should not demand more of this youthful federal law, but seven years old, than of laws many generations old, that still are grossly violated and require constant moral, social and religious agitation, education and organization to maintain them at a high standard."

The attitude of those standing for prohibition toward those who do not should be one of "Come let us reason together," she said, and stated that in pursuance of that policy the National W. C. T. U. had invited all the members of Congress to a dinner to be given in Washington next week for the purpose of discussing the prohibition situation.

With those who were seeking the same end as the W. C. T. U. but honestly differ from it as to means the union was ready to work, Miss Gordon said, but those who opposed it because they wanted to drink and have others drink, the union would fight to a finish, she declared.

She told of her approaching official visit to the Orient, Honolulu, China, Japan and the Philippines, for which she is to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on March 26, and said, "I shall give to these Oriental nations already at work for freedom from liquor's curse the assurance that from Maine to California

is a conservative estimate.

Mr. Bushnell termed the so-called "Baumes Law" the least important of nine bills now pending and suggested it be renamed the "Habitual Criminal Act" since it deals only with the habitual, professional criminal, providing a life sentence on fourth conviction for felony.

He stressed a bill he has filed providing for a jury of six men for the trial of midmeneers, such as assault on a police officer, which he said should be changed to a felony, and pointed out that taxpayers in Massachusetts pay approximately \$1000 per week for jurors in each court, which he said could be cut in half. He opposed the law withholding from juries the records of criminals cleared previously, saying juries were deceived and often freed men they would not have acquitted otherwise.

Today Mr. Bushnell took steps to obtain further indictments against Henry T. Noonan of Somerville, sentenced to three years in the House of Correction by Judge Wilford D. Gray in Middlesex Superior Criminal Court, East Cambridge, Wednesday. Mr. Bushnell called the sentence "entirely inadequate." Mr. Noonan was indicted on six counts of larceny and the prosecutor had sought a state prison term. Mr. Bushnell, in open court, objected to the light sentence.

Judge Gray explained that since Mr. Noonan has five children, the oldest 18, and since he had made restitution in part and had no previous record, he would not impose a heavier sentence.

Right Perspective Sought

For the development of criticism within manuscript clubs Mr. Kennedy thought it was of special value for a writer to learn whether, in setting down a set of facts with which he was thoroughly conversant, he had caused the reader to see them in the light perspective. He emphasized the understandable problem of the writer who, knowing his material so well, involuntarily and unconsciously wrote one, assuming that the reader would see it as he saw it.

Mr. Kennedy believed that neither of these eventualities offered the most useful guidance to the writer. He thought that the writer needed criticism while his story was in the process of writing. He praised the increasing tendency of manuscript clubs in obtaining able critics who would not discuss abstract ideas and generalizations but who help writers up by means of focused criticism of current habits in writing.

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Needs of Rhode Island Market Told to Farmers by the Dealers

WAGES IN STATE REMAIN STABLE

Labor Survey in December Shows a Slight Decline From Preceding Month

Slight decreases in earnings and employment in 1926 Massachusetts industries are reported in the regular monthly survey made by the State Department of Labor and Industries in its report for December, compared with November.

The number employed decreased 1.8 per cent, the aggregate payroll, 1.5 per cent, and the average weekly earnings per person, two-tenths of 1 per cent. The report states further:

"In several industries there were quite important changes. In the manufacture of automobiles, including parts and bodies, there was a decrease of 24 per cent in the aggregate payroll, and a decrease of 19.6 per cent in the number employed. In the boot and shoe industry there was a decrease of 14.3 per cent in the aggregate payroll, and a decrease of 7.5 per cent in the number employed. In rubber footwear the number employed remained about the same, but there was a 12 per cent increase in the total wage payments.

"Of the 39 industries, 14 showed a combined gain of 2151 employees, as compared with a combined loss in remaining industries of 5261. These data indicate that the changes in employment in general were of a minor character.

"For all industries combined there was a decrease in the average weekly earnings per person from \$24.45 in November to \$24.39 in December. In only five of the 39 industries did the changes in the average earnings between months exceed \$1.

"One wage increase of 6 1/2 per cent affected 163 employees of a newspaper establishment; and a decrease of 10 per cent affecting 280 employees of a woolen and worsted goods mill, were the only general wage adjustments reported in the 1926 returns received."

POWER COMPANIES FORM ASSOCIATION

"Home Rule" Objective of Western Massachusetts Move

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21 (Special)—The management of the Turners Falls Electric & Power Company last night announced the organization of "Western Massachusetts Companies," a voluntary association to hold stocks of various electric lighting and power companies in western Massachusetts.

The stock of the Turners Falls Company will be acquired by the new organization and the trustees of the new association are hopeful of soon solidifying relations with affiliated companies, particularly those which the new organization is particularly interested.

The reason for forming the new company is to insure ownership of these public service companies by Massachusetts stockholders and their administration by representatives of the communities which the companies serve, rather than by outside interests, it was said.

"Many lighting and power companies in New England have recently and still are being acquired by capitalistic whose headquarters are in other parts of the country. The higher prices paid for stock of these companies require that high dividends be paid to the new owners or management commission must be added to other operating expenses in order that the investment may result profitably," the statement said.

LEATHER GOODS LEAD EXPORTS OF BOSTON

Exports of merchandise from Massachusetts during the third quarter of 1926 were valued at \$27,944,241, and represented a loss of \$2,104,109 from the total of \$30,048,350 exported from that State in the corresponding period of 1925, according to a statistical report on exports from states of origin received here today from the Department of Commerce.

Foreign shipments of upper leather, except patent, valued at \$2,688,000, predominated among all other exports from Massachusetts during the quarter under review, the report shows. This was followed in importance by leather and tanned skins, valued at \$1,659,225; leather footwear, valued at \$1,006,299; rubber footwear, valued at \$1,260,107; cotton cloth valued at \$1,618,750; and cutlery and parts valued at \$1,667,063.

UTILITY STOCK ISSUE HEARING DATE IS SET

The State Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing on the question of changes in the methods of control of new stock issues by public utility companies at the State House at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The purpose of the hearing, according to the order, will be "to consider what changes, if any, in the laws are desirable in order to permit the raising of new capital as needed, at a rate of capital charge no greater than necessary, and which will at the same time be fair to the companies and their stockholders, and also prevent inflation of values for rate making purposes."

CLOTHES AND BEAUTY NEW Y. W. C. A. COURSE

"Clothes and Beauty," a new course of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association education program, opens Wednesday evening at 97 Huntington Avenue, under the expert direction of Mrs. E. K. Chamberlain, lecturer for William F. Fenn's Sons Company clothing information bureau.

There will be eight weekly lectures to be followed by a spring fashion show. The topics announced are: "Relationship of Beauty to Life," "Color," "Application of Color to the Individual," "Line," "The Trend of Fashion," "How to Know the Values in Clothing," "Hats," and "Planning of the Wardrobe."

PAY OF PROFESSORS "RIDICULOUS," SAYS PRESIDENT OF YALE

Dr. Angell Declares Many Get
Lower Salaries Than the
Chafeurs of Students

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Salaries paid to college professors are ridiculous and are far from attractive to men of character and intelligence, asserted Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, at a meeting of the Contemporary Club here last night.

The profession of a teacher will never become reputable, dignified and honorable career until the salaries are changed," he said. "Many college professors get paid less than the chauffeurs of the men whose sons they teach."

That such a condition is evident, he affirmed, is seen in the greatest number of women teachers, especially in the high schools and grammar schools. And even the women consider the teaching of the children but a stepping stone to the teaching of husbands, he added.

HARVARD LIBRARY GETS AMORY BOOKS

Collection of Lewis Carroll
Given as Memorial

The Harvard College Library has just received from the library of Harcourt Amory, Harvard '78, of Boston, his notable collection of Lewis Carroll books, pamphlets, and letters, containing many original drawings by John Tenniel. This is a gift in memory of Mr. Amory from Mrs. Amory and children, Gorbridge A. Hutchins, Harcourt Amory, Harvard '16, and John Singleton Amory, Harvard '23.

The collection includes nearly 400 books and pamphlets together with many leaflets printed for Lewis Carroll's child friends, puzzles, original drawings, letters, and notes by the beloved author-mathematician, whose real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. Added to the material already in its possession, this delightful gift makes the Harvard College collection of Lewis Carroll's works and memorabilia as fine as any in existence.

There are many amusing items among the leaflets, mathematical games, puzzles, Easter greetings, charades, and acrostics, for Lewis Carroll was the inventor of the crossword puzzle. There are also numerous books from Lewis Carroll's own library.

POLICE DEPARTMENT PENSIONS EIGHTEEN

Eighteen members of the Boston Police Department are retired from active duty today on half-pay pensions, announced yesterday by Mayor Nichols.

Michael C. Brewster, Lieutenant, stationed in police headquarters, is the only officer to retire. The patrolmen are: William J. Ahern, Henry C. Tanck, Michael J. Greeley, John E. Powers, James E. Ahegan and Frederick E. Stanford of Station 2; Thomas W. Rae of Station 4; Patrick H. Coffey of Station 8; John H. Spratt and William H. Caswell of Station 14; Sumner F. Starbird of Station 14; William H. Hanscom and John Ross of Station 15; David J. Lynch of Station 16; Daniel F. Dunn of Station 19, and William O. Bailey, stationed at the City Prison.

WORK ON SCOUT FUND TO OPEN NEXT MONTH

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, re-elected honorary vice-president of the Old Colony Council, Boy Scouts of America, will carry on the campaign for \$50,000 for Scout headquarters, beginning Feb. 4. From 500 to 600 workers have volunteered. The field work will be directed by George Beebe of New York, assisted by B. T. Lawrence.

"It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the college that continues, with the exception of one year since 1919, the graduates proceeding in further study of the fine arts have distinguished themselves in the schools in which they have studied, and in national competitions have taken either first or second or both honors in every such competition which they have entered."

Three Maine Towns Preparing to Hold Centenary Celebrations

"Land Poor" Days of Bowdoin Are Recalled by Anniversary of Incorporation of Abbot, One of Five Sites Given to the College

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 21 (AP)—The "land poor" days of Bowdoin College are recalled by the 100th anniversary this year of the incorporation of the town of Abbot.

Maine was a district of Massachusetts when the Bay State General Court gave Bowdoin its charter in 1794 and presented the college with the sites of five townships in the Maine wilderness as an endowment fund.

The college had to lay out the roads and then dispose of the land as best it could. The demand for a picture location by the lake above which tower Haystack Mountain, was first settled by Abraham Moore in 1807 and grew up about his sawmill on the Piscataquis River. At first it was called Morestown. It took its permanent name from John Abbot, who as treasurer of Bowdoin College negotiated many of the land sales.

COLLEGE TO GET ART COLLECTION

Connecticut Announces Award
by Carnegie Corporation

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 21 (Special)—Connecticut College has received recognition of its work in the field of fine arts by the award recently assured to it by the Carnegie Corporation of one of its teaching collections in the arts, which consists of about 1800 photographic reproductions of architecture, sculpture and painting, of which more than one-fourth are in color; two small collections of original material, one of prints and one of textiles; and a collection of books, about 400 volumes in all, providing a small, well-balanced library for the study of the fine arts.

"Inasmuch as Connecticut College," says the announcement of the award, "was a pioneer among the country's colleges in introducing courses in the fine arts which include both the theoretical and practical approaches, and under serious limitation and with rather meager material and library resources, it is gratifying that these resources are made available and that the quality of the work done in the department receives this important recognition."

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SAYS TEN-CENT MILK DUE TO EFFICIENCY

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 21 (AP)—A proposal of the federal and state inheritance tax law was proposed in a resolution memorializing Congress, introduced in the Legislature yesterday by William H. Holman, Representative of Bangor.

The resolution said that the law is an incursion on the State, that it is an effort to force uniformity of taxation, since the revenue is not needed at this time, and that the Government should refrain from this method of taxation during peace times.

Speaking in support of the resolution, Representative Holman said that the levy had been made without consultation of the states and that it was the most extraordinary method of taxation ever used.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF VERMONT NAMED

MONTEPLAISIR, Vt., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Vermont Legislature yesterday elected Herbert T. Johnson of Montpelier, adjutant-general of the State over George Carpenter of Waterbury.

John H. Watson was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court and the following associate justices were chosen: George M. Powers, Leighton P. Slack, Sherman R. Moulton and Frank L. Fish.

Superior court judges, with Harris B. Chase as chief justice were elected as follows: Warner R. Graham, Julius L. Wilcox, Frank D. Thompson, John S. Sherburne and John S. Buttles.

Warren R. Austin of Burlington, Newman C. Chaffee of Rutland and C. M. Robbins of Brattleboro were elected trustees of the University of Vermont.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 15

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 21
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNET, Toronto, Ont. (547 Meters)

9 p. m.—Philharmonic String Quartet.

WCH, Portland, Me. (569 Meters)

8 p. m.—Hour of music. 9-11—Treasure Hunters. 10-12—American Band.

WYAC, Boston, Mass. (489 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shaped Colonial dance. 4-20—Vocal and piano solos. 4-23—News flashes. 5-Talk by Grace Hayle. 5-15—Dinner dance. 5-18—Dinner dance. 5-21—Dinner dance. 5-24—Dinner dance. 5-27—Dinner dance.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (589 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Happiness Boys." 8-20—Hans Christian Andersen and his orchestra.

WYAC, New York City (424 Meters)

8 p. m.—Oscar and Arden piano duo.

8 p. m.—Orchestra. 8-10—Royal program. 9-12—Special chain concert. 10-30—Dance program.

Saturday Morning

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (589 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Happiness Boys." 8-20—Hans Christian Andersen and his orchestra.

WYAC, New York City (424 Meters)

8 p. m.—Oscar and Arden piano duo.

8 p. m.—Orchestra. 8-10—Royal program. 9-12—Special chain concert. 10-30—Dance program.

WEEL, Detroit, Mich. (579 Meters)

10 p. m.—Entertainers. 11—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (524 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Michigan Night." 9-11—From WEEL.

WTAN, Cleveland, Ohio (805 Meters)

8 p. m.—"The Early Birds." 8-10—M. Edison Employees' Club. 8-12—V. M. Edison Employees' Club. 8-10—J. W. Monahan, violinist. 8-Girls' quintet. 9-20—Orchestra. 10-The Anglo-Persians.

10-30—Chicago Grand Opera company in "The Merry Widow." 11-12—Circus from the stage in Chicago. 11-20—Circus from Bill Harrison. 11-20—Radio forecast.

WBEV, Boston, Mass. (522 Meters)

8 p. m.—Organ recital from Elsie Holton.

8 p. m.—Arthur Clifton. Boston 6-15.

8 p. m.—McKinley and his orchestra.

8 p. m.—"The World of Music." 8-10—Oscar and Arden. 8-10—Helen Herina, and

"Planning of the Wardrobe."

GOV. BREWSTER TALKS ON PRESS

Problem to Interest People
Outside 'Transitory Tragedies,' He Says

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 21 (AP)—"Concern is increasing expressed regarding the freedom of the press from influences that are not primarily connected with the State," declared Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in his 100th anniversary address before a gathering of over 300 orange lecturers of Maine in conference here last night, upon the relations of newspapers to the life of the State.

Brewster is a district of Massachusetts when the Bay State General Court gave Bowdoin its charter in 1794 and presented the college with the sites of five townships in the Maine wilderness as an endowment fund.

The college had to lay out the roads and then dispose of the land as best it could. The demand for a picture location by the lake above which tower Haystack Mountain, was first settled by Abraham Moore in 1807 and grew up about his sawmill on the Piscataquis River.

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NEEDLEWORKER UNIONS OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM

10,000 Protest It Within Ranks and Pledge A. F. of L. Full Support

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—More than 10,000 members of needleworkers unions of New York City have adopted a resolution protesting against Communism in their ranks and pledging support to the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution charges Communists with "forcing the cloakworkers into a criminally needless strike, with perpetrating a 'reign of terror' during the furriers' strike and with 'signing away' the long-established rights of employees" in the settlement of the furriers' strike.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the meeting, said the federation "can make no compromise with Communists or with the representatives of Communistic organizations" and pledged the federation's support in "purging every international charter by the American Federation of Labor of these evil influences."

As a counter protest, the left wing of the joint boards of the Dress and Cloak Makers and Furriers' unions held meetings throughout the East Side tonight, objecting to the charge of Communism made against them. A meeting at Cooper Union was attended by about the same number as attended the Armory meeting.

Benjamin Gold, manager of the joint board of the Furriers' Union; Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board of the Dressmakers' Union; and Charles B. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division of the Dressmakers' Union, addressed each of the meetings.

Mr. Zimmerman said that the grievance between the right and left wings dates from the time when the left wing demanded proportional representation. Mr. Zimmerman said that this was promised by the International Garment Workers in December, 1925, and that after the strike, this promise was not kept, and the left wing members were expelled. The expelled members, he said, ignored the expulsion orders, whereupon the right wing raised the cry of "Communism."

DR. SCOTT NAMED ON CARNEGIE STAFF

Will Be Exchange Professor to Latin America

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Dr. James Brown Scott of Washington has been appointed first Carnegie exchange professor to Latin America, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dr. Scott is secretary of the endowment and director of the division of international law.

In making the announcement Dr. Butler said the plan for interchange professorships was the result of an inquiry conducted by the organization's trustees to learn what activities the endowment could undertake that would be pleasing to Latin American people.

The Carnegie endowment is greatly interested in the welfare of Latin American peoples," he declared, "and hopes that exchange professorships may be created in various American universities, and that South American universities may also adopt the system.

The advantages cannot be overestimated which come from personal visits, personal contacts and learning by word of mouth the views of our Latin-American friends. Good will is not enough, but an exchange of good will leads to good understanding and friendliness on an increasingly large scale between the peoples of the different countries."

TENTING USED FOR MAIL BAGS

NEW YORK—The army tents of yesterday have been put to a practical and profitable use as mail bags, according to a report just issued by the United States Army Information Service. Since the World War, 3,322,418 yards of surplus canvas duck has been turned over to the post-office authorities, and letter carriers of the country are how carrying bags that have been cut from material originally intended as tents and wagon covers for the American Expeditionary Forces. The material was valued at \$1,152,319.

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Port Facilities Urged Before Waterway Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Jan. 21
COMMUNITIES bordering the Great Lakes were urged by Arthur T. Waterfall, vice-president of Dodge Brothers, Detroit automobile manufacturers, to provide increased port facilities in anticipation of opening of deep waterway navigation between fresh water and the sea through the St. Lawrence and Welland canals.

At a meeting of the north central division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here, Mr. Waterfall reported that statistics show an increasing amount of manufacturing in the middle West for export trade. He advised that, while authorization of the waterway is pending, business men make efforts to provide proper physical facilities to serve on its completion.

SPECIAL GROUP LAWS OPPOSED

Industrial Council Reports on Legislation Proposed in 44 States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Enactment of legislation necessary for the effective and responsible administration of government authority is seriously hampered by the efforts of organized groups seeking to obtain special advantages on the part of the organizations they represent, according to the results of a survey just made public by the National Industrial Council here.

An analysis of preliminary 1927 legislative reports from 44 states where legislatures will meet indicate that the output of laws this year will exceed the total of 13,000 laws enacted during 1926, the report says. There will be no legislative sessions in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia this year.

Anti-crime measures and various other social legislative proposals will occupy a considerable share of the legislators' attention, the survey shows. An unusually heavy crop of proposals is designed to regulate or restrict industrial and commercial operations and to discover and adopt new sources and additional forms of taxation.

Primary Laws Face Tests

A definite and widespread tendency is noted toward modification or repeal of the direct primary laws throughout the country," the report continues. This trend and the many appropriation measures covering road projects and new job proposals, are attributed to the approach of the national political campaigns to be waged next year.

"Maine is likely to prove an exception to the current trend of states toward extravagance by giving consideration to a far-reaching budget system for state expenditures, the effect of which should be to curtail governmental expenditures."

Alabama's Legislature is considering constitutional amendments providing for issuance of \$25,000,000 in highway bonds and a supporting tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline.

California will consider a flood of new state taxes, including a state income tax; increased gasoline taxes and increased salaries for county officers. California's expenditures for governmental purposes increased from \$21,000,000 in 1921, to \$115,000,000 in 1926, and a further increase is expected this year.

Approximately 2000 bills will be introduced in the Connecticut legislature, among which are numerous measures on taxation, a State health insurance system, higher workers' compensation benefits, a measure reducing the hours of labor for women from 55 to 48 a week and one regulating payment of wages in the textile industry.

Proposals to force restrictions on industry and increase taxes are reported from Illinois. One of the chief measures proposed in Iowa is the plan to enact a state income tax bill. The Legislature in Michigan will consider proposals for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week on all public work as a step towards establishing similar working hours in private industry.

The advantages cannot be overestimated which come from personal visits, personal contacts and learning by word of mouth the views of our Latin-American friends. Good will is not enough, but an exchange of good will leads to good understanding and friendliness on an increasingly large scale between the peoples of the different countries."

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High Price of Labor Blamed for Slowing Up Industries

National Industrial Conference Board Head Offers Data Concerning New York State

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Industrial progress in New York State has been seriously handicapped by the high price of labor during the past decade, Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, asserted at a hearing before the New York State Industrial Commission in session here.

Declaring that industrial development in this State has not kept pace with that of the United States as a whole during the past decade, and that "New York will find it increasingly difficult to hold its own as the leading industrial State of the country," Mr. Alexander emphasized what he asserted was the need of public policy for industry, based on "the most thorough scientific analysis of conditions" and a careful appraisal of proposed changes with regard to competitive conditions in different industries.

Regulatory legislation is an indispensable element in measuring conditions in different states, and in maintaining a fair balance in relative industrial position between states, he said.

Mr. Alexander's conclusions were drawn from a report by the conference board to the Associated Industries of New York, containing the results of an intensive survey conducted by the board over a period of six months.

What the Survey Shows

The number of manufacturing establishments in New York State has declined about 30 per cent in the past 10 years, the report says, while throughout the United States as a whole manufacturing establishments have kept faith with population growth for that period.

The report shows further that the number of wage earners in industry in this State has decreased 3 per cent in proportion to population for the same period, whereas for the country as a whole the increase was about 1 per cent in proportion to population and the value of manufactured products in New York State increased only 110 per cent, while for the entire United States it increased 120 per cent, and that capital investment in industry increased only 80 per cent in New York State for the 10-year period, while the increase for the entire country was 90 per cent.

Wage costs per worker increased 130 per cent in New York State from 1914 to 1925, the report says, and in the country as a whole the increase was 113 per cent. The increase in wage costs per worker has been highest in industry employing the greatest proportion of women workers according to the survey.

An effort to offset the pressure of rising wage scales is indicated in the tendency on the part of management to effect economies by large scale production, in the greater increase of installed power per worker and increased cost of management per worker, the report says.

The fact that New York manufacturers were able to obtain nearly as much production for a given wage expenditure in 1923 as in 1914 indicates the success with which the adjustments have been accomplished, the report continues.

Contrary views on the question of the proposed 48-hour legislation for women were presented by the conference board and by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"There is ample evidence that women workers would be supplaned by men in plants not dependent upon women workers if the proposed measure became law," the board's report declares.

The woman's viewpoint

The report questions the soundness of some of the arguments advanced

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Albert

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

SCULPTOR CUTS 28 HUGE FIGURES IN CONCRETE

Frenchman Saves Costs in Material and Labor by Employing New Method

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The process of disentailing the famous seats and estates of the nobility is going on and the last important step in this direction is the disentailing of the ancient estate of Wedellsborg, the seat of the Counts of Wedell. The estate of Wedellsborg and the estates Tyrend, Sparreborn and Bileskov have now passed into the personal possession of Count Julius Carl Hannibal Wedell as unentailed property, subject to a payment to the Exchequer of 2,467,800 kroner (more than \$600,000) and 555 leases being allocated for parceling out.

Wedellsborg is one of the oldest seats belonging to the nobility in Denmark, its history going back some 700 years; it was formerly in the possession of the ancient and famous Holde family, and passed through several distinguished families, the Gyldensternes, the Schencks, before the Wedells acquired it. They were an old family from Stora Marn and were promptly elevated to the Danish nobility and made counts. The first Count Wedell, tradition has it, insisted on 12 trumpeters parading every time he proceeded to the

slowly. His material calls for the utmost care, and time is necessary. It would seem at first sight that to work directly in reinforced concrete was practically impossible, but to make molds would be a lengthy and expensive process.

Opens Up New Prospects

Therefore, having regard to the newer methods of architecture and the newer materials of architecture, a great contribution has been made to the possibilities of the future by the French sculptor Sarrazoles. He has performed a task which would have seemed to be almost incredible. He has chiseled in reinforced concrete 28 huge figures in a manner which it is no exaggeration to call heroic. He opens up new prospects. His own system is simple, but it may well be that other systems can, now that the impulsion has been given, be discovered.

In the particular case to which Sarrazoles has devoted his talent the construction and the ornamentation of a campanile was concerned. But what has been done at the church of Villeneuve-sous-Cambronne certainly does not stand alone. Buildings of another character may be embellished.

Proceeds "By Juxtaposition"

This is how Lucie Delarue-Mardrus describes the execution of the amazing task. "In order to work in reinforced concrete the chisel must be applied before it is dry. Thus Sarrazoles had, for each figure, only eight hours of labor. After this lapse of time the irreparable would be produced. To be more exact, he did not work on a single figure at a time, but was obliged to proceed by juxtaposition, executing first the feet—all the feet then all the robes, then all the heads, as the scaffolding mounted stage by stage.

"What courage and what assurance did it need to begin such a tour de force! Perched upon incomparably and vertiginous scaffolding, in the sky, under the rain and the sun, the artist, without design, without maquettes, trusting in his inspiration, went bravely to work. He had given up on his earthly boards unable to step back and survey the effect, tiny before these colossal figures, chiseling away with the artistic impulse and the sense of responsibility."

It does not require much imagination to picture the exceptional character of this performance. The architect saw that the stones were in position, that a scaffolding was erected around them; and the sculptor, then, knowing that not a minute was to be lost, grimly went from one to the other of the stones, chiseling out this and that detail, now working on the folds of the dress, now on the features of the face, rising daily higher and higher, until the formidable job was ended. It remains, now that he has led the way, to think out some less primitive, less precarious method of modeling figures in reinforced concrete, for the ornamentation of modern buildings.

South Africa Gets Giant Telescope for Use in Studying Southern Skies

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—A giant telescope for a comprehensive observation of the sky of the Southern Hemisphere has now been landed in South Africa and Prof. R. A. Prosser, the American astronomer in charge of the project, has also arrived.

Although financial support was first given to the scheme by Thomas W. Lamont of New York in 1911, he explained, it was not until 1921 that suitable disks were obtained from Germany. The lens, which cost \$25,000, was completed in Pittsburgh late in 1922 and delivered at Ann Arbor in 1923. Just about that time Dr. Hussey came to South Africa with a 10-inch telescope to test observing conditions, and after a stay of six months in Bloemfontein he returned to America with a very encouraging report.

"Since then," said Professor Rosster, "the telescope has been completed, assembled, tested, dismantled, boxed and sent to East London. And that has been time, since during a full month's test of the complete equipment many things cropped up which called for minor correction. "I shall get assistance, however,"

DENMARK DISENTAILS ESTATES OF NOBILITY

Wedellsborg Goes Unfettered to Count Wedell

NEW GOVERNOR GOES TO CYPRUS

Sir Ronald Storrs Expected to Imbue Government With Energy

CAIRO (Special Correspondence)

The appointment of Sir Ronald Storrs, to the Governorship of Cyprus, who took up his new post in December has been generally welcomed. The island colony, although it has been under British administration for 48 years, has not made the progress that was expected. One hampering factor has been the long-continued agitation on the part of the Greek inhabitants for union with Greece. The population of Cyprus is approximately four-fifths Greek and one-fifth Turkish. The Cypriot Greeks are fired with an intense and idealistic patriotism, and during the last half-century have never ceased to demand that the island should be handed over to Greece. Repeated declarations by British statesmen that the British Government would not accede to this demand have had little or no effect in calming the agitation.

Cyprus Now British Colony

Now that the protectorate has been terminated and Cyprus annexed as a British colony, the local pan-Hellenes appear to have realized the futility of continuing their past policy and to be ready to co-operate with the Government in development plans of various kinds.

Sir Ronald Storrs, it is felt, will infuse a new energy into the administration of the island. A scholar, an Orientalist, a diplomatist and a politician with deep and long experience of Near Eastern problems, he will certainly not tolerate stagnation. An Oriental Secretary at the British Residency in Cairo and, more recently, a Governor of Jerusalem, he has learned how to hold the scales evenly between clashing creeds and nationalities.

Cyprus at the present time is going through a period of acute depression, which is causing widespread discontent among the islanders and is giving the administration much concern as to the policy to be adopted to right matters. The war

is over, and the necessary thought will be given to further reforms and improvements on behalf of the natives of Java and the rest of the Dutch East Indies; the need for which was indicated by the Communistic rising in Java in November.

During the administration of his predecessor, Dr. Dirk Fock, the onerous head tax had been canceled as a result of the report of Meyer Rannier and Huender, and modifications of the often oppressive land tax were in preparation. Expropriation of private lands, started in 1910, but stopped during the after-war strike, was resumed in 1926. It is expected that in about 20 years' time no lands of this kind will be in existence.

Sanitation of the native quarters in the big cities is also being actively taken in hand, while the number of schools is steadily increasing. In the declaration of Dec. 4, the Governor-General made it plain that he is firmly resolved to extirpate the destructive Communistic element, by interning and punishing all those who have organized such a movement to try to organize it anew. On the other hand, he will allow native leaders to pursue in a constructive way the mental and political education of the people, and the development of the institutions giving expression to those ends.

Java, the center of the Dutch colonial empire, is an island of 50,000 square miles, with a population of about 36,000,000 people. It is said to be the most densely populated island in the world. These people are still to a great extent illiterate, and according to western standards, of rather low development. During the last 30 years, however, and especially since the World War, a desire for participation in the general government of their land has awakened most to a fault, but is unthriftily, borrowing in the early part of the year the money which he repays, with interest, at harvest time. If the harvest fails his situation is critical. In this way much of the land has become the property of a few wealthy persons in each district.

During the last five years there has been an average annual adverse export trade of over \$300,000 on the export of \$1,200,000, the seriousness of which is obvious. The last census showed 60,000 Turks in a total population of approximately 300,000. Within the last three years about 12,000 Turks have emigrated to Anatolia and the wastage continues. This, from the British viewpoint, is undesirable politically, while it also means the loss of a very industrious section of the population.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological treasures, but the official attitude of the past has been to discourage private excavation, while the local Department of Antiquities has lacked the funds necessary to carry out extensive researches of its own. Sir Ronald Storrs, a keen archaeologist, will, it is believed, reverse the past policy in relation to excavations.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

A Bedroom for Thirty Dollars

IT WAS necessary to furnish a new bedroom in the house, and the money that could be expended on it was limited. An inventory of the usable materials on hand was taken, but the list was not very encouraging, for the quantity and quality of all that could be utilized was very inadequate. There was one single bed, very shapely, and two beds were needed; one of chintz or of gold-colored brocade, which had most of its ugly brass handles, but which had a good mirror and spacious dressing room; one rug, of rather good quality, in black and shades of tan.

As the colors of the rug could not readily be changed, it was decided that it should furnish the color motif for the room. A trip to a second-hand store was taken, and a single bed, which evidently had been made for utility rather than beauty, was found. After a little thought, it was decided that if the towering headboard could be cut down, and other minor changes accomplished to make it a twin for the one at home, it could be transformed into a respectable piece of furniture. Accordingly, the headboard was made, and the headboard agreed to alter and deliver the bed for \$4. Another similar store was visited, and a small table with good lines, and two comfortable chairs were purchased. All the furniture had worn and nicked places and was most disreputable in appearance.

Okide to Remove Varnish

The first step to be taken was the removal of the various finishes which originally had been on the furniture. Several cans of patent varnish remover were purchased and applied with much labor, but the varnish would not vanish. The thought came that okide, the bleach used by laundries, might be effective. A solution was then made of the okide and hot water, and poured over the furniture. The varnish ran off with the solution, leaving the wood beautifully clean. (This preparation may be purchased at any laundry supply house.)

When the furniture was thoroughly dry, putty was carefully smoothed over all the worn places, the nicks filled in and also the holes in the chintz drawer. The original headboard had once been. This was allowed to dry for two days. This delay is important, for if the putty is not thoroughly dry, shrinkage will occur after the enamel is applied and the effect is very unsightly. After this, three coats of undercoat paint were given each piece, each coat being allowed to dry thoroughly before another was applied. The entire surface of each piece of furniture was then smoothed with fine sandpaper, and then came a coat of tan enamel, which when dry, was given a sandpaper rub. Two more coats of enamel followed, preceded by a sandpaper treatment. This gives a satin-like finish, removing all unevenness and roughness.

The tan needed subduing, and as

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For babies, long hair cap or fringe, single
or double mesh. Guaranteed perfect.
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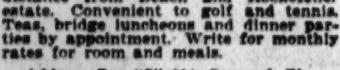
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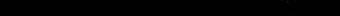
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Seaboard Pullman, you will be in
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Single Room with bath..... \$2.50 and up
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Only Desirable Guests
are welcome hereYou may be sure that as a guest
you will be in touch with whom you
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ful, intelligent, courteous, Christian
attitude. Swimming Pool free to residents
guests. Two bath, baths for
guests, two bath, baths for
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available. Single rooms \$80
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A little hotel with a distinctive home
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Convenient to theater and business
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Moderately-priced family hotel.
All modern conveniences.

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250 Rooms—Half with baths.

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Delicious and wholesome food.

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200 Rooms—200 Baths

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Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 Per Day

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"Spink Arms"

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Established and maintained

in the best style. All restaurants

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GOOD GAINS IN 1926 DEPOSITS BY BIG BANKS

Sixty-Nine Institutions Show Substantial Growth During the Year

Annual "window dressing" by banks and trust companies with deposits of \$75,000,000 or more discloses an aggregate increase for these institutions on Dec. 31, last, of \$952,107,000, or 7.8 per cent, over a year previous, deposits totaling \$14,535,077,000 on the latest date, compared with \$13,572,970,000 Dec. 31, 1925.

The 69 banks and trust companies in this category carry about 26.4 per cent of deposits of the country, which, on June 30, 1926, were computed at slightly in excess of \$10,000,000,000 and paid off by 28,000 institutions.

There are now New York City banks in the group with aggregate deposits of \$7,827,060,000, or 7.6 per cent of the country's total deposits.

The current compilation shows 39 institutions with gains in deposits ranging from 3 to 16.0 per cent, and 20 registering losses from .3 to 2.5 per cent. The largest increases represent mainly the effect of mergers or absorptions.

In this classification is Merchants National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, showing a gain of 16.0 per cent. This institution succeeded Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, which on Dec. 31, 1925, reported gross deposits of \$80,170,000.

Other banks to record large gains, due to mergers, or acquisitions, include Franklin, Fourth Street, National of Philadelphia, a combination of Franklin National, and Fourth Street National, showing a 17 per cent; Chase National of New York, with John H. with Mechanics & Metals, 5.9 per cent; American Exchange Irving Trust, a union of American Exchange Pacific Bank and Irving Bank & Trust Company, 47.2 per cent; Philadelphia Girard National of Philadelphia, representing Philadelphia, National and Girard National, showing 42.3 per cent; National City Bank of New York, which acquires Peoples Trust Company, showing 17.5 per cent; and Manhattan Company of New York, which purchased Greenpoint National Bank, 9 per cent.

From the standpoint of actual deposits, seven New York City banks head the list, National City Bank leading with \$1,082,599,000, followed by Chase, National, Guaranty Trust, American Exchange Irving Trust, National Bank of Commerce, Equitable Trust and Bankers Trust.

Outside of New York City, Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the largest institution having deposits on Dec. 31, last, of \$1,421,431,000 and followed by the Bank of Italy of San Francisco, with \$417,785,000.

The largest actual percentage gain in deposits that is not considering mergers or absorptions—was scored by the Bank of Utica, of Utica, N. Y., of New York, of 24.7 per cent, or \$16,500,000, followed by Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark, with 22.9 per cent; Industrial Trust of Providence, with 18.1 per cent, and Atlantic National of Boston, with 10.1 per cent.

The accompanying table shows banks and trust companies with deposits of \$75,000,000 or more with deposits of \$75,000,000 or more with actual and percentage increases or decreases (000 omitted):

Dec. 31, 1926. % Increase.

Nat City, N. Y. \$1,082,599.000 12.5% Inc.

Chase Nat. N. Y. 1,054,456 17.5

Guar. Trust, N. Y. 664,609 10.5

Nat'l. City Tr. N.Y. 554,164 20.5

Equitable Tr. N.Y. 633,356 19.6%

Bankers Tr. N.Y. 423,889 4.5

Com. Natl. Ch. 421,421 4.3

Bank of Utica 7,785 38.2

First Nat. N.Y. 314,361 17.7

Un. Ind. Natl. 308,666 20.8

III Mchts. Tr. C. 214,374 4.6

Marine Tr. C. 205,261 20.1

Pea. S. Bank N.Y. 200,567 1.9

Mer. Trust N.Y. 200,188 14.0

Seab. N.Y. 170,713 30.9

First Nat. W. 171,693 18.5

Nat. Pac. Bank 176,372 18.2

Old Col. Tr. B. 167,781 16.2

First Nat. N.Y. 166,063 20.8

Un. Natl. 162,000 17.7

Pub. Natl. N.Y. 158,294 17.3

Mar. Natl. 151,295 17.0

State Bk. N.Y. 151,168 11.0

Att. Natl. Boston 107,227 10.2

Am. Natl. N.Y. 107,227 10.2

Am. Natl. N.Y. 105,651 10.0

Com. Natl. N.Y. 105,358 10.0

Nat'l. Natl. N.Y. 105,060 10.0

First Natl. N.Y. 105,

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	Maine	Massachusetts
BRIDGEPORT (Continued)	BRIDGEPORT (Continued)	HARTFORD (Continued)	MERIDEN (Continued)	BANGOR	BOSTON—Roxbury (Continued)
Olga Woodhull	THOMPSON'S <i>Apparel Shop</i> Exclusive Models in GOWNS, FURS and WRAPS Watson Bldg. 985 Main St. Phone Noble 4720	Always a Good Place to Buy Good Clothes for Men—and Boys	JANUARY CLEARANCE Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, Underwear, Shoes, etc., at reduced prices.	MILTON ELWOOD <i>Arch Preserver Shoes</i> "Keep the foot well!" 122 Washington St., South Norwalk	NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK Boston Office 50 Congress St. Roxbury Office 234 Washington St. Commercial Accounts 234 Washington St. Savings Department 234 Washington St. Safe Deposit Vaults 234 Washington St.
To those of discerning taste we present a timely display of Sports Apparel, Afternoon and Evening Gowns particularly appropriate for Spring and Resort Wear and priced in moderation beginning with models at \$19.50	THE Chamberlin & Shropshire Co. <i>BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS</i> 39-45 Cannon Street	FREEMAN CHURCH COMPANY	ROGERS & STEVENS CLOTHIERS—TWO STORES Norwalk and South Norwalk	KINEO MILL END CO. 29-31 COLUMBIA ST. DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR SPECIALTIES	SAY IT WITH FLOWERS BOWDITCH'S Grove Hall Greenhouse
OLGA WOODHULL, Inc. 1132 Broad Street Bridgeport, Conn.	Model Laundry Co. 66 Broad Street Bridgeport, Conn.	Complete Insurance Service ARTHUR M. GRAYSON Judd Building 75 Pearl Street Phone 2-8882	Besse System Co. 51 Colony Street Phone 173	STAPLES & GRIFFIN, Inc. K. A. POLHEMUS MILLINER 51 North Main St., No. Norwalk, Conn. Phone 514-5	G. E. WARREN Hardware—Plants—Kitchen furnishings Brick & Seeds and Fertilizer—Agents for Hoover Vacuum Cleaner 8-8 ELM ST. BOSTON, Braintree 0246
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	BRISTOL <i>"Let us supply your needs in china, glassware, gift and kitchen utensils."</i> THE CHINA & GIFT SHOP 180 Main Street, Bristol, Conn.	WEST HILL GROCERY 78 Farmington Avenue	BIRCH'S <i>The Laundry of Service and Quality</i> WE DO DRY CLEANING 128 Colony Phone 1287	THE FUDGE REALTY COMPANY <i>Real Estate and Insurance</i> Keeler Building, South Norwalk, Conn. Telephone 589	THE RINES COMPANY <i>Outfitters to Women</i> Coats, Gowns, Dresses and Furs. Wool Fabrics, Silks and Laces. Hosiery, Underwear, Household Linen, Household Utensils, Table Linens, Blouses and Pillar Slips.
OLGA WOODHULL, Inc. 1132 Broad Street Bridgeport, Conn.	HANDEL LAMPS LUX, BOND & LUX, Inc. 70 Pratt Street 420 Main Street	HARRY D. HITCHCOCK 45 Preston Street	NORWALK AGENCY, INC. 8. J. KEBLER, Manager Real Estate and Insurance 61 Wall Street NORWALK, CONN.	S M I T H S <i>WOMEN'S SPECIALTY SHOP</i> Exclusive Apparel for Women and Misses Ready to Wear Custom Made Hosiery Underwear Gloves (Up One Flight) 10 Columbia Street	GEO. F. DAMON & CO. 90 North Street Phone 204
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	CHARLOTTE MORSE <i>Violin Instruction</i> 649 Broad Street Phone 188-8 Willington Pupils Also Accepted	JAMES LAWRENCE & SON 197 TRUMBULL STREET	FRANK LAUDER Jeweler 98 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.	W. C. BRYANT & SON <i>DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY of DISTINCTION</i> 48 Main Street Bangor, Maine	F. L. DRURY & SONS CO. Quality Grocers
OLGA WOODHULL, Inc. 1132 Broad Street Bridgeport, Conn.	YELLOW CAB <i>Unparalleled in safety, Promptness and Low Rates</i> 314 PHONE 514	LENNA LANGEHR <i>THE NEEDLCRAFT</i> Yarn, Needlwork Supplies Gift Novelties 34 West Main Street	BROWN SHOE CO. EMERSON & WHITNEY, Prop. Shoes—Hosiery—Services 43 COLONY STREET	LEWISTON	PITTSBURG, MASS. Agents for Canada Dry Ginger Ale
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	PRINTING <i>THAT SELLS</i> We co-operate in the production of that kind. Phone 2-3104	Zimmer-Champlin	HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOKS Itemized and good for a year. 35c	MOODY BATTERY CO. Automobile Batteries Stored for the Winter, Wet or Dry Batteries Recharged and Repaired. 18 Park Street Tel. 2230	ATWATER KENT RADIOS
OLGA WOODHULL, Inc. 1132 Broad Street Bridgeport, Conn.	Berth Bread Shop 555 MAIN	QUALITY MEAT Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry Free Delivery M. W. BOOTH Phone 553	JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE	STAMFORD	LESURE FLORIST 5 Putnam Street Phone 245-W
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	INC. Bridgeport—Bridgeport News Co., 24-260 Mid- dle St. Bridgeport—Brown's Stationery Store, 107 Main St. Greenwich—Union News Stand; P. & A. Biss- low, 500 Greenwich Ave.; Marks Bros., 1000 Broadway; Bissell & Sons, 100 Greenwich Ave.; Gordon—Edgewood & Poppy. Hartford—Horn Hotel, 100 Asylum St.; Bond Anne, 100 Bond St.; Chamberlain, 100 Bond St.; Dyer, 100 Bond St.; Lawler, 100 Main St.; Rome News Stand, 100 Main St.; Stein- meyer's Shop, 100 Pearl St.; Valentine Asylum—100 Asylum St.; 100 Asylum St.; Bierstadt's Market and 100 Asylum St.; Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 41 Colony St.; Middleton—Hansen's Book Store, 200 Main St.; New Britain—Cowell's Store, 77 West Main St. New Haven—A. B. Norman News Stand, 1130 Main St.; M. Burns, Hotel Under- Trotter, 100 Bond St.; Powell Bldg., News Shop Tele. 2-5000; News Stand; P. J. King, 217 Hotel Taft News Stand; 100 Main St.; Tele. 2-5000; News Stand, 114 Church St.; New Haven News Stand; 100 Main St. New London—The Bookshop, Inc. New Milford—P. E. Cassidy New Haven—The New Haven News Co. Rockville—H. C. Smith South Norwalk—Union News Stand; The Dally- nally News Stand; Harry Karp's News Stand, 411 Main St.; Harry Karp's News Stand, 20 Exchange Place; Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place.	BULLARD FOWLER and LA PLACE Meriden New Furniture Store 75-79 West Main Street	CENTRAL GARAGE ST. JOHN'S PLACE STORAGE, WASHING DAY OR NIGHT Tel. 4088	Ladies' Hairdressing Bobbing—Permanent and Marcel Waving 3 Day Street ANNA HARLOW Tel. 2422
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	Zimmer-Champlin	WEISNER & KNOBLAUCH GROCERS 289 West Main Street Quality and Service is Our Motto We carry Cross & Blackwell Goods	Braccha and Granelli 545 Main Street, Stamford, Connecticut Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries Importers of Olive Oil Telephone 3391	Old Reliable Pianos—Victor Goods J. F. CHAFFIN COMPANY 356 Main Street
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	CHURCH & MORSE <i>Hardware—Housefurnishings</i> Good Merchandise—Fair Prices 45-47 South Colony Street Phone 559	STRATFORD	WALKER'S MARKET FRENCH AND ITALIAN FASHION Systems, Clams, Lobsters, Scallops Fried Clams, Fish, Seafood 751 Main St. for Five Families 228 Main Street, Lewiston	W. M. LYONS & SON Clothiers and Furnishers Retailers of Men's Wear 455 Main Street
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY DECORATORS AND UPHOLSTERS 78 West Main Phone 559	PRISCILLA <i>"On the Main Highway"</i> Luncheon—Dinner (and between times) Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 128	LEWISTON	HARRY E. KENDALL CATERER Try Our Own Make of ICE CREAM—CANDY—SALTED NUTS 70 Green Street—Phone 2664-W
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	DUNLOP FRENCH HAT SHOP CONVEY DRESS SHOP 67 Colony Street	WATERBURY <i>Our January Clearance Sale</i> Started Wed., January 12th and Will Continue for 10 Days It presents WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SAVINGS on all lines of goods throughout the store. Attend if you possibly can.	DAVIS HAIR STORE Experts in hairdressing, in all its branches 128 Lisbon Street Tel. 1866	JASOPH'S MARKET First Class Provisions 10 Putnam Street Telephone 1417-1418
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	NEW HAVEN	ED WALTON'S FOOD SHOPPE HOME METHOD High Grade Food Products 50 Ash Street Lewiston, Me.	PORTLAND	HOLYOKE
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	EDW. MALLEY & CO. Beginning Monday, December 27th	ANITA FILES Tel. 4364 HAT SHOP Forest 4364	ANITA FILES Tel. 4364 HAT SHOP Forest 4364	HENRY BUTCHER Fine Groceries BENDORF'S COCOA 285 Maple Street
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	After Christmas Sales	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY (The Bank That Serves) HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	Massachusetts	Clark's Flower Shop 406 Dwight Street Tel. 1538
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Winter Merchandise at Reductions of	BELMONT G. A. DELESDERNIER TAILOR Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing 44 Leonard Street Phone 0637-M	BOSTON	COMB ONE COMB ALL OSBORNE GIFT SHOP China and Glass Ware—Second Floor OSBORNE HARDWARE CO. 245 HIGH STREET
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HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	WATERBURY <i>Our January Clearance Sale</i> Started Wed., January 12th and Will Continue for 10 Days It presents WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SAVINGS on all lines of goods throughout the store. Attend if you possibly can.	DAVIS HAIR STORE Experts in hairdressing, in all its branches 128 Lisbon Street Tel. 1866	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	E. H. ALLYN & CO. Ralph H. Armstrong Charlie E. Kelley Insurance of Every Description Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass.
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.
HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.
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HIGH HEEL SAN-KLOG For the Feminine Boudoir	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 16 FOR SALE IN	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY HARVARD SQUARE CENTRAL SQUARE KENDALL SQUARE Cambridge, Mass.	EDWARD TRUST COMPANY H		

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927

EDITORIALS

Those who have kept an ear to the ground in the corn and wheat belt states of the midwestern sections of the United States seem to have been able to discover that, distinct from the somewhat vociferous declarations of a war of reprisal directed against the present Administration in Washington, there is an established and apparently steadfast determination on the part of the people of that vicinity as a whole to accept as sincere and satisfactory the declarations of President Coolidge that he is ready and anxious to agree to the extension of every possible and practical measure of farm aid consistent with sound governmental policies. Those who thus considerably regard the matter, divesting themselves of sectional prejudice and refusing to be influenced by the more or less extravagant assertions of the President's political foes within his own party organization, are able to refute, from the record itself, the oft-repeated charge that President Coolidge has no interest in the welfare of the people of the agricultural districts, but that his chief concern is to advance and insure the prosperity of the people of the East.

In a number of Iowa newspapers recently there have appeared articles prepared by Mr. W. L. Taylor of Davenport, designed to place before the people of his State a fair presentation, verified by the record, of the President's attitude toward agriculture as a whole, not merely during the last few months or a year, but consistently since his assumption of the duties of Chief Executive. The messages and addresses from which quotations are made were all published at the time of their delivery. They have remained an open book since. But it is important, at the moment, that the attention of the people of the United States should be specifically directed to some of the straightforward and unequivocal declarations which acquit the President of any charge of narrow sectionalism. For instance, in his message to Congress on Dec. 6, 1923, President Coolidge said:

The distress is most acute among those wholly dependent upon one crop. Wheat acreage was greatly expanded, and has not yet been sufficiently reduced. A large amount is raised for export, which has to meet the competition in the world market of large amounts raised on land much cheaper and much more productive.

Diversification is necessary. . . . Such loans as are wisely needed to assist in buying stock and other materials to start in this direction should be financed through a Government agency as a temporary and emergency expedient.

Early in the following year, in an address before the Republican Club of New York, the President, in discussing price-fixing as a proposed element in farm relief measures, declared his opposition to it in the following words:

What I am most anxious to impress upon the prospective part of our country is the utmost necessity that they should be willing to make sacrifices for the assistance of the unsuccessful part. I do not mean by that any unsound device like price fixing, which I oppose, because it would not make prices higher, but would in the end make them lower; it would not be successful and would not prove a remedy; but I do mean that the resources of the country ought to come to the support of agriculture. The organization recently perfected to supply money and management for the larger aspects of agriculture ought to have your sympathetic and active support.

In the same address, while discussing the general revival of productive industry, the President had this to say regarding the failure of agriculture to react to the prevailing tendency:

But agriculture has only partially revived. Its position has been improved, and the returns for the year are nearly 30 per cent in excess of two years ago. But the great food staples do not sell on a parity with the products of industry. Their average price is little above the prewar level, while manufactures are about 50 per cent higher. The farmer is not receiving his fair share. The result has been a decrease in the value of farm lands, the choking of avenues of credit with obligations which are worthless or doubtful, the foreclosure of mortgages, and the suspension of a large number of banks.

Liberal and comprehensive quotations are made from other addresses and messages to supply the convincing proof that during all the four years since he came into office he has persistently and consistently labored in an effort to bring about the adoption of federal measures which would bring about the restoration of agriculture to a basic equality with other productive industries.

The results of a campaign of education such as this which is being carried on in Iowa cannot fail to reflect better understanding of the Administration's attitude. What is true of Iowa is true of all that vast section of the country of which that State is a conspicuous and influential unit. In the clear light of reason it is being discovered, as one representative banker in Iowa is quoted as having decided, that the whole situation which is being complained of is the result of after-war deflation and over-production. Mr. Taylor endeavors to forecast the growth of this revived sentiment in support of the President during the next few months. He believes it will be learned that the President is really interested in the welfare of the farmers. He suggests that the congressional delegation from his own State, the Governor, and the Farm Bureau, get together and agree on some sound measure for farm relief and see how quickly the President will get behind it with them. They have a right to take the President at his word. It is only fair that they do so.

The announcement that some American sportsmen have arranged for the importation of a number of peregrine hawks, or falcons, for the purpose of promoting the ancient sport of falconry, will provoke pronounced opposition by many bird lovers, who fail to see the "sport" of unnecessary destruction of any feathered creatures. As originally pursued in the days before the invention of firearms, there may have been some justification for employing the falcon in taking fowl for food. Afterward the sport of nobles and kingly courts, the training of birds of prey to kill at their master's command was in keeping with the standards of medieval times, when "bearbaiting" and the pursuit of deer with ferocious hounds were regarded

as gentlemanly pastimes. With the gradual emergence of a public sentiment that condemned all forms of cruelty, the "sport" of watching defenseless birds being struck down by their winged enemies was abandoned, and is now but little practiced in those countries where once it was popular.

The explanation that the chasing of foxes, or shooting of pheasants by thousands, represented a harking back to the standards of the days when men hunted for their food, will hardly suffice. Primitive man, under the pressure of necessity, did many things for which his descendants have good reason to be ashamed. That tribal wars, slavery of captives, and similar displays of indifference to suffering were once regarded as normal, does not in the least justify a return to practices that promote cruelty to helpless creatures. It is hardly conceivable that enlightened American sentiment will tolerate what can only be regarded as a reversion to lower standards of what constitutes a "sport."

The French Parliament, in accordance with the Constitution, resumed its sessions last week.

Its approval of the 1927 budget before the Christmas holidays means that for the first time in many sessions the discussion of supply and expenditure will not consume tedious days of the winter meeting. This unusual leisure, however, will have to be devoted to several extremely difficult problems, on any one of which M. Poincaré may have trouble in making the Chamber do his bidding.

Two of these questions are connected with finance. One is the delicate and much-discussed question of the ratification of the debt agreements with Washington and London. These will give rise to serious debates in the Chamber, with political preoccupations temporarily forgotten. It seems certain that the French Chamber will take a leaf out of the book of the American Senate and, if it ratifies, will insist on doing so with reservations. Perhaps, therefore, the nature of the reservations may be more important than the ratification itself. The other financial problem is whether the franc shall be stabilized, and if so at what figure. Here the financial authorities are not agreed. The rising value of the franc and the increased cost of living make threatening the danger of unemployment on a serious scale. This difficulty will figure in the discussions of whether it is wise to stabilize now or to wait.

M. Poincaré's control over the Chamber during the autumn was sufficient to prevent it from discussing the extensive administrative reforms which he had put into effect under the ordinance making authority granted him last August. The decrees, which were issued in September and October, made material changes in the judicial and administrative organization of the country. There was much criticism. Localities which had tribunals taken away from them protested. Mayors, deputies and senators from the towns which had had their amour propre affected laid their grievances before the Prime Minister. M. Poincaré was adamant. The reforms he had introduced could not be discussed until the budget was passed. All of the decrees must now come before Parliament for ratification. Objections are certain to be made. But it was clever strategy, entirely apart from the budgetary situation, for M. Poincaré to urge postponement. With many of his changes in effect now for two or three months, there is much less likelihood of a parliamentary veto. There would be serious inconveniences in going back to the pre-Poincaré régime. This consideration may persuade the Chamber to acquiesce, even though it does not approve.

The perennial question of a change in the electoral laws must also be considered. This, however, is not so likely to cause embarrassment or to raise the question of confidence in the Cabinet. Shall deputies continue to be elected by a hybrid form of proportional representation, which no one really likes; shall there be true proportional representation; or shall the former system of single-member districts be restored? Party lines break on these points. The Minister of the Interior will urge single-member districts. The commission on universal suffrage of the Chamber will advocate true proportional representation. Only sixteen months of the present Parliament remain, before deputies will have to face their constituencies, and the matter ought to be settled this spring, for at the session in the autumn the budget will again be the main parliamentary business.

Connected with France's international position will be the changes in the military laws that are necessary. The Minister of War has presented proposals relating to recruitment, the organization of the army and the period of military service. In a country with universal service, military questions affect the constituents of every deputy, and the debates on these problems are likely to be prolonged.

Foreign affairs, of course, will receive some attention. M. Poincaré persuaded the Chamber to postpone all interpellations until after the enactment of the budget. A number of inquiries in respect of foreign policy are therefore to be made, and M. Briand will give Parliament a full account of his stewardship.

An eight hours of labor law has been before the Senate for some time. There is other important social legislation to be considered. In short, the prospects are that during the coming session the positions of Deputy and Senator will not be sinecures.

Lord Kylsant's recent purchase of the White Star Line from her American owners, for the sum of £7,000,000, makes him the largest shipowner in the world, and his new fleet brings him at last into touch with every continent and gives him the ownership of 2,500,000 tons of shipping, out of the 64,500,000 of shipping in the world. Lord Kylsant is not only a shipowner, but a shipbuilder also. For he is chairman of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the yards which are shortly to build what will be the largest vessel afloat, with a tonnage of about 60,000 tons, for the

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Coolidge Sentiment in the Middle West

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as gentlemanly pastimes. Originally this order placed by the American owners was for a steamer, but as Lord Kylsant is well known as a great pioneer of and a strong believer in the motorship, it is more than probable that internal combustion engines will be fitted in the new ship. No name is yet chosen, of course, for the vessel, as it is hardly likely that she will be completed under eighteen months. It is significant that if motor engines are fitted she will not only be the largest, but the fastest ship in the world, outrunning the twenty-six knots of the Mauretania, and the between twenty-four and twenty-five of the Leviathan. It will also be remembered that the largest motor liner in the world at present is the Augustus, an Italian-owned vessel, which is 33,000 tons.

Some people were of the opinion, just after the war, that the floating palaces were merely a passing whim, which economics would prove unsound and doom to the obsolete; but today even Sir Arthur Clarke, the retiring Elder Brother of Trinity House, the most conservative of traditionalists, has expressed the opinion that the giant liner is the vessel of the future, and the limit in size has not been attained by a long way. It is significant that the Port of London Authority, in an attempt to rival Southampton, is laying down £850,000 for the purpose of building a landing stage to accommodate vessels much larger than any yet in existence.

Quite recently there was sold in London for £780 a copy of the first edition of the works of Burns, published at Kilmarnock in 1786. The price paid was less than half that given three years ago for a first edition of the poems in the original blue paper wrapper. Yet the book holds associations more dear to many than the more costly volumes, for it was the property of the Earl of Glencairn, a nobleman who befriended Burns and of whose kindness and fostering care the Scottish bard has left an appreciation in words quoted whenever the language is known:

The bridgeboy may forget the bride
Was made his wedded wife yesterday;
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child
That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And a' that thou hast done for me.

A friend to all, Burns ever wanted to be. Sincerity and genuine feeling breathe through his words. It is surprising, then, that the world should revere his memory and at this season of the year celebrate his anniversary in the concert hall, in the clubroom, on the stage and in the home? His sympathies were unbounded. The despised daisy in the field he exalted into a thing of beauty, and his heart went out to the thrush singing on a leafless bough in the hungry days of winter. With the songster he would gladly share his bread, for it lightened his own load of care to meet a companion so happy and blessed with a "light, unanxious heart."

... come, thou child of poverty and care;
The mite high Heav'n bestow'd that mite with thee I'll share.

Burns worshiped at the shrine of Ramsay and Ferguson. Even in the "highest pulse of vanity" he never cherished the most distant pretensions toward the genius of the one, nor the "glorious dawnings of the other." Yet how many today read Ramsay or Ferguson? Of the three, Burns stands alone. His songs, his poems brighten the routine of existence, and he packs into a line the wisdom of the ages. Wide is his appeal, and so profound is his message that a club has been formed in London to carry his philosophy into "international life."

Carlyle found in the poet as interesting a study as he found in Burns's works. He saw in Burns the friend of everyone. The kind deed deeply impressed the poet, the courteous word, the friendly hand, the encouraging remark spurred him on to his best efforts, and led him, as the Glencairn copy reminds us, to give voice to some of the noblest sentiments in the language.

Editorial Notes

A point of considerable interest and importance to all concerned with the work of the British Parliament is raised by Ramsay MacDonald's complaint that the present Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, "altered" the official record, Hansard, so that it "does not represent what was said in the House." Mr. Baldwin, according to his predecessor in office, said on the occasion in question that if Mr. MacDonald had fought his own extremists he might have had with him some of Mr. Baldwin's own "supporters," meaning thereby some of the present Conservative members of Parliament. But when Hansard appeared, this "most awkward confession," as Mr. MacDonald called it, had been made to read "a large number of voters," while the new end to the sentence had been invented. Mr. MacDonald complains that "if Hansard is doctored it ceases to be authoritative," and adds that when he himself had spoken an "awkward sentence" some time before, the Speaker refused to allow him to alter a word in the Hansard proof to make his meaning clear, and insisted that he should make the correction publicly from the floor of the House, which he did. The established procedure has hitherto been that the Hansard reports may be revised by members to correct slippshod English, but that no change is permitted in the sense of what was said.

The ancient adage concerning the ill wind is well illustrated by what happened in the American corn belt in 1926. The overabundant supply of corn resulted in low prices. But instead of being sacrificed in the open market, this grain was fed to hogs, which brought their producers about \$50,000,000 more than had been the case in 1925. Since the corn growers also owned the hogs, they appear to have been well insured against loss. The general agricultural prosperity of the corn belt would indicate that the hog-and-corn combination usually is a profitable method of diversification.

IT WAS the hour of greatest traffic congestion. On the steps of the New York Public Library the Man in the Tweed Fedoras stood apart, looking over the hurrying sidewalk crowd to the seemingly endless procession of motorcars which, coming from the four points of the compass, seemed to converge at America's busiest corner.

Trolley gongs clanged impatient demands for right of way across Fifth Avenue; motorbuses, double-decked and passenger-crammed, sounded their shrill intention to cross Forty-second Street; traffic whistles shrilled imperative orders; signal towers flashed green-yellow-red, red-yellow-green; limousines, coupés, roadsters, touring cars—dashings, swerving, stopping; gear shifts grating, skid chains clanking—slid in and out seeking passage through the labyrinth of moving vehicles.

Sirens, klaxons, horns, shrieking, honking, bellowing, mingling with the incessant pulsing of motors, echoed their medley of sound up and down the canyon walls of Manhattan. And everywhere was the odor of burned gas.

The Man in the Tweed Fedoras stood fascinated, wondering. Whence came this endless maze of animated steel? Where and when did it all